CORTELYOU FEARS DEFICITS

LESS CONGRESS IS CAUTIOUS.

In Mis Annual Report the Secretary Asks tion of Treasury—Gold Movements Discussed—Currency Reform Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. -Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou's anmual report to Congress shows a decrease in Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30. At the end of the year disbursements exceeded receipts by \$58,070,201, as compared with a surplus of \$84,236,686 at the end of the 1907 fiscal year. The heaviest item of was in customs, which fell off \$42,120,232, and the next greatest in internal revenue, a difference of \$17,955,646.
Total receipts for the year, exclusive of public debt, were \$792,604,781, as compared with \$846,725,339 in 1907, and the disbursements \$850,674,983, as against \$762,4 753.

Mr. Cortelyou submits estimates of receipts and expenses for the fiscal year 1909 and 1910, but regrets the necessity of submitting them, for he says they are for the most part problematical.

"I have no means of knowing what will be the amount of appropriations at the coming session," he explains, "what will be the effect of the proposed revision of the tariff upon the revenue the ultimate effect upon internal revenue collections of certain moral amd economic movements which seriously affect these sources of revenue. It is little more than gueswork, therefore, to give estimates of this kind. They are submitted in this report with these explicit qualifications." The estimates for the current year place the revenues at \$788,798,956 and the

of \$114,000,000. For 1910 the revenues are estimated at \$825,341,712 and the exaditures at \$968,387,508, a deficit of penditures \$143.046.798. The most important recommendation made by the Secretary relates to movements of gold between the important trade centres of the workl. He recalls the fact that in November and December,

1907, and January last there were imports of gold to the amount of \$118,822,870, and in April, May and June gold exports of \$49,658,972, and speaks of the emment to trade and loss of interest d by delay in moving gold from one centre to another. He discusses remedial sures as follows: It would seem that means might be de-

vised to diminish the transfer of physical gold under these conditions. That credits or loans of gold might be extended more ously than at present by one nation to another in times of stress was proposed after the crisis of a year ago. It has an suggested that an international conbe be called of representatives of the tries of finance and of the great State mks with a view to more prompt and tive cooperation in emergencies. If ch a conference should be held there might well be included in the list of topics to be considered the creation of an interional gold certificate which would resent for all practical purposes the sfer of gold coin or bullion without the sity of transferring the metal tself.

uch an arrangement would require

nt among the leading banks of the world me a transferable international cer te upon a certain amount of gold coin efinitely set aside for the purpose, or an ement through diplomatic channels ag the several Governments to some arrangement under official control. the present advanced state of public and of financial responsibility there is reatly no serious obstacle to reaching an agreement if measures are once for the Northern District of New York since, in his opinion, Gen. C. D. McDougal has held the office long enough. Gen. McDougal has been in office eight years.

Representatives Dwight and Payne went. on foot by those capable of carrying it t. The issue of such international cer-cates, payable on demand like the gold t the transfer of the physical en desired. The certificates might be bemable in all countries which were s to the agreement without regard the country in which they were issued might be left to those in charge of gold funds to determine from time to whether physical transfers of gold required. It is suggested that the retary of the Treasury might be au-nized to receive hospitably any suggeson this subject from abroad and to

erence which might be assembled havthe subject within the scope of its de-Mr. Cortelyou considers the emergency Mr. Cortelyou considers the emergency urrency measure passed by the last congress inadequate. The monetary commission, he says, has a great opportunity for public service. For the necesity has long existed for greater flexibility in our circulating medium, for better importionment of bank reserves, for impler redemption facilities and generally for greater effectiveness and sound-tess. He says:

oint through the proper channels dele-

The increase in our population, the depment of industry, both national and reational, present problems which can be solved by a blind adherence to all details of a system which, though in many ways well adapted to our requirements and of great service to our people a it has been, was yet primarily the outrowth of the exigencies of a time of civil trife. The changed conditions call for difications of the existing system or for ultimate establishment, if it can be sarded so as to keep it out of the main of politics on the one hand and the great moneyed interests on the ther, of a central institution of issue and

The recent currency measure has served a useful purpose and will be available until the recommendations of the commission be considered and acted upon. But we have had unfortunate experiences in or past financial disturbances, and though oir recurrence may at this time appear obe a thing of the distant future we should temporary measure, however satisfactory it may be as such.

Another departure from existing methis is recommended in drastic revision of the budget. The Secretary believes many economies could be obtained by vesting in a joint committee of Congress without to revise appropriation bills. vesting in a joint committee of Congress authority to revise appropriation bills. The committee, in his opinion, should be charged with the responsibility of keeping the expenditures of each year within the revenue of each year, and if this could not be done without crippling the revenue of the public service a proper branches of the public service a proper amount of short term obligations to bridge over the deficit should be authorized. In regard to the tariff the Secretary

In regard to the tariff the Secretary naiders that the necessities of the vernment should be a guide at least part to the measure and character of

this revision.

"Data recorded in this report," he says, "tell their own story. If the deficiencies reach anything like the figures given ample provision must be made, if necessary through new subjects of taxation, to provide adequate revenue. The earnest consideration of the Congress is especially urged to this phase of the subject."

In bank examinations the Secretary shows the institution of a notewortdy reform. Prior to his term examiners worked independently, with the result that a poor examiner got no instruction from the others and that there was on uniformity in their work. He has remedied

informity in their work. He has remedied this by providing for frequent meetings of examiners and by calling them to Wash-

of examiners and by calling them to washington at stated times for instruction by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The production of gold by the mines of the United States during the calendar

FOR THIS YEAR AND NEXT UN- MORTGAGE LOANS. MONEY TO LOAN

Tariff Revisers to Consider Condi- On Manhattan Real Estate. Low Fees.

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year 1907 is estimated to have been \$90,-485,700. The amount of gold consumed in the industrial arts during the year is placed at \$37,596,254, of which \$30,418,680 was new material. Production of silver in the United States during the year is estimated to have been 56,514,700 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$37,299,700. The amount consumed in the arts in the same period is estimated

\$37,299,700. The amount consumed in the arts in the same period is estimated at 24,293,939 fine ounces.

Receipts from internal revenue totalled \$251,665,950, as compared with \$269,694,023 in the previous year, a decrease of \$17.998,073. The total production of distilled spirits showed a falling off of 41,584,173 gallons. Decrease of internal revenues is attributed to the financial disturbances of last year and also to the prohibition of last year and also to the prohibition movement, as well as to the unsettled condition of the trade with reference to derived from imports, nor what will be be utilized spirits under the pure food laws. Internal revenue receipts are now, however, showing a gradual imprevement, which if continued will bring the total for the current fiscal year up to about normal.

HOUSE PASSES CENSUS BILL.

Rejects President's Recommendation to Piace Clerks Under Civil Service Law.

WASEINGTON, Dec. 9 .-- President Rooseelt's recommendation, presented to the House yesterday in his annual message. that the employees selected to make the thirteenth decennial census be chosen under the civil service law was rejected by the House to-day, sitting in committee of the whole, by a vote of 65 to 119 and the bill passed as it came from the Committee on Census. The measure was unfinished business, having been last be-

finished business, having been last before the House on February 19, and strangely exough the pending section of the bill was that providing that these employees should be appointed without reference to the civil service law.

Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, moved an amendment directing that the clerks to be employed should be certified by the Civil Service Commission. A ratting debate ensued, the leading feature of which was a bitter attack upon the civil services law and civil service reformers by Col. Pete Hepburn and a spirited reply by Mr. Gillett, who took to himself the brunt of the Colonel's remarks.

Colonel's remarks.

Mr. Gillett's motion to amend was defeated on a division of the committee amendment offered by Mr. Lamb

An amendment offered by Mr. Lamb of Virginia was agreed to authorizing an enumeration of survivors of the Union an enumeration of survivors of the chion and Confederate armies and navies. Without change the bill as prepared by the Census Committee was approved by the committee of the whole, reported to the House and passed.

WOODRUFF TURNED DOWN. President Declines to Appoint State Sena

tor Wilcox U. S. Marshal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Timothy L. Woodruff of the Republican State committee of New York has been turned down by the President in one of his recom-

nendations for office. Mr. Woodruff recently told the President that he thought former State Senator Ben Wilcox should be appointed Marshal

Representatives Dwight and Payne went to the White House this morning to take up the cudgels in favor of Gen. McDougal's appointment for another term of four years and the President assured them that he would reappoint the marshal.

Bill to Protect Trade and Commerce From Unlawful Monopolles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A bill drafted by John R. Dos Passos of New York designed to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was tes on behalf of the United States to any presented in the House to-day by Representative Bennet. It declares any combination in restraint of trade that is inpurious to the people to be illegal. It requires that the question of legality shall be passed upon by a jury. The proceedings under this proposed law shall be summary, inasmuch as a conviction would be followed by forfeiture and punishment. The be followed by forreiture and punishment in the form of fine or imprisonment. The bill eliminates railroads from the operations of the anti-trust act, giving sole jurisdiction over carriers to the Interstate

Bill to Restore Expelled West Point Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- A bill to restore to their places in the Military Academy at West Point the cadets who were disciplined for hazing last summer was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senaintroduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Johnston of Alabama. Two of the cadets from the first class were expelled and the others were suspended for a year.

In submitting the bill Senator Johnston asked for the printing of the report on the case made at the time by Secretary of War Wright, who took the view that the cadets were not technically guilty of the offence of bazing. the offence of hazing.

Rear Admiral Coghlan Buried.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The body of the late Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, of print and other kinds of paper. He U. S. N., retired, who died at New Rointroduced a bill to-day appropriating chelle, N. Y., last Saturday, was buried in \$10,000 to enable the Secretary of Agrichelle, N. Y., last Saturday, was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery to-day with military honors. The body arrived in Washington at 9:45 o'clock this morning on the Federal Express. Funeral services were held in St. John's Episcopal Church and were conducted by the Rev. George W. Smith, who was formerly a chaplain in the navy. The escort consisted of the Marine Band, four companies of marines and a company of bluejackets.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-The cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania have arrived at La Union, the cruisers Tennessee, California, South Dakota and Washington at Amapala, the collier Culgoa and repair ship Panther at Colombo, the collier Sterling at Newport, the gunboat Eagle at Gonaives and the tug Navajo at Sausalito.

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SECRETARY OF WAR'S REPORT

HE ASKS FOR 612 ADDITIONAL OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

Estimates of Expenditures show increase of \$52,000,000 Over the Present Fiscal Year—The Army Only 0.281 Short of its Authorized Strength.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The total esti-mates of the War Department for the next fiscal year as shown by the annual report of the Secretary of War amount to \$189,755.039, an increase of about \$52,-000,000 over the appropriations for the present fiscal year. This increase is largely for river and harbor work and other public works of a civil character, for which purpose about \$24,000,000 i asked. Of the balance about \$10,500,000 is an additional estimate for the support of the army, Military Academy and the militia. For military public works, such as fortifications, arsenals, military posts, &c., the estimates call for an increase of \$17,800,000.

Secretary Wright especially recom mends an addition of 612 officers to the army and also approves a policy for the elimination from the service of all officers who fail to maintain the requisite standard of efficiency. Both these propositions were before Congress at its last session and will be strongly urged this year.

The necessity for more officers, the report says, is due to the unavoidable detachment of officers from their regular service with troops. Their detachment for recruiting duty, for duty as instructors in the army and at State institutions, as well as with the militia of the several States and Territories, has occupied the time of a large number of officers. At present there are on detached duty 691 officers and 157 additional absent on leave or on account of sickness.

To provide for the 612 additional officers the Secretary says there will be added an annual cost of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Another method for increasing the efficiency of the army, he says, is to eliminate officers who have not the by Miller and Waller in 1899. highest qualifications. The present law on the subject does not apply above the grade of Captain, and it is said has utterly failed to accomplish its purpose

except in cases of physical disability.

The report shows that the army is now only 9.231 enlisted men short of the authorized strength, due to great improvethorized strength, due to great improvement in recruiting. During the last year there has been an increase in the actual strength of the army of 19,168, making the present strength 4,116 officers and 68,512 enlisted men, a total of 72,628. Of this number 53,102 are serving in the United States, 12,101 in the Philippines, 4,905 in Cuba, 1,102 in Alaska, 611 in Porto Rico. "56 in Hawaii, with 551 troops en route and officers at other foreign stations."

The number of desertions from the army fell off to 4.6 per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men in the service during the fiscal year 1908, as compared with 5.6 per cent. during the preceding fiscal year.

fiscal year.

The Secretary submits an estimate of \$500,000 to enable the Signal Corps to take up military aeronautics in a more effective way than it has done in the past. He reviews the progress of aerial navigation

during the past year and gives it great importance as a military auxiliary. Congress is asked for a considerable Congress is asked for a considerable increase in the appropriations for investment in permanent military plants, such as gun and mortar batteries, fire control at fortifications, electrical installations at sea coast fortifications, searchlights for harbor defences and other appropriate of coast defence presentation. searchlights for harbor defences and other accessories of coast defence, preservation and repair of fortifications, repair and protection of defences at Pensacoa, Fla., and New Orleans, La., defences of Galveston, Tex., armament for fortifications, fortifications in insular possessions and additional land for military posts. These various items in connection with permanent military plants call for increased appropriations of \$18,868,927, of which amount about 80 per cent, is asked for coast defence works, for which about \$9,500,000 is required for the United States \$9,500,000 is required for the United States and \$5,400,000 for the insular possessions. The Secretary refers to the good results accomplished by legislation enacted at the last session of Congress to promote the efficiency of the militia. The grincipal effect of the new law, he says, is to make the body of the organized militia of the several States. Territories and the District of effect of the new law, he says, is to make the body of the organized militia of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia more immediately and generally serviceable to the Federal Government in time of war. Having in mind the desirability of being prepared for any attack that might be made on one or both of the coast lines, he recommends that the general scheme of national defence shall provide a force of organized militia of approximately 350,000 men, 300,000 of these, in combination with the infantry, cavalry and field artillery of the regular army, to constitute a field army of 400,000. He estimates that about 75 per cent. of the 11,000 officers and men in the organized militia would respond to a call to arms, and of the number responding a small percentage would be eliminated probably by physical disqualification. It is estimated that a little more than 60 per cent.—that is, about 67,000—would be available at present in case of an emergency.

available at present in case of an emergency.

The Secretary says that the result of careful study in the War Department shows that in the event of war with any first class Power we would need at least 350,000 men for a first line of defence and that as the Regular army is limited to 100,000 men it would be necessary to draw 250,000 men from the organized militia. He suggests that it might be well for the general Government to stimulate this result by increasing the annual appropriations for the equipment of the militia and for general manageuvres of the militia with the Regular army.

Sheppard of Texas believes that cotton stalks can be utilized in the manufacture culture to undertake experiments.

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FAST PACE TELLS ON RIDERS

THREE TEAMS NOW TIED IN CYCLE RACE.

Fogier Quits After Losing Another Lap in Afternoon Sprint, Leaving Ten Teams in the Contest-Cleaning Day Comes Early and Ledgers Are Ousted.

THE SCORE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

	Miles.	Laps
Rutt-Stol	1,438	7
Moran-McFarland	1,438	7
Hill-De Mara	1.438	7
Palmer-Walker	1.438	6
Walthour-Root	1.438	6
Mitten-Collins	1,438	- 5
Wiley-Galvin	1.435	- 4
Devonovitch-Drobach	1.435	2
Vanoni-Auderson	1.435	1
Faher-Lafourcade		3
Previous record 1.434 miles and	laps.	made

There were only three teams tied for the leadership last night in the six day team

cycle race in Madison Square Garden. Ten pairs of riders were left in the contest when it was half way through at midnight, as the intercity team made up of Joe Fogler, Brooklyn, and Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, had abandoned the struggle in the

Cycle racing enthusiasts had feared that Ivor Lawson would not be able to last through the race, especially when it was announced that an attempt would be made to lower the former record for the race made by Miller and Waller in 1899.

Fogler on the other hand was thought to be sure of being able to keep his end up duging the race, as he and Eddie Root won the races in 1905 and 1906 and he and Walter Rutt fought out the last mile in the 1907 race, in which Rutt outsprinted Fogler. But it was Fogler and not Lawson who gave out vesterday afternoon. Fogler had racing steadily for practically a year before

racing steadily for practically a year before racing steadily for practically a year before starting in the present contest and one of the old trainers remarked on Monday morning that the Brooklyn rider looked to be trained too fine for such a hard race as this one promised to be.

Fogler was under his usual riding weight and the constant fast pace coupled with the frequent hard sprints proved more gruelling than he could stand. He developed a bad case of saddle soreness on Tuesday and this became aggravated until he could hardly sit on his bleycle. He said his stiffness was mostly responsible for his losing a lap during the hard sprint just before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After the sprint was over Fogler sat up and coasted around for a couple of laps. He stopped in front of the scorers' stand and declared he could not continue in the race. The official announcement of Fogler's withdrawal said he had lost four more laps while slowing down, so he was five laps behind the leaders when he stopped riding. The sprint that helped finish the chances of Fogler and Lawson and which forced another team out of the first division was started by James A. Moran and Walter Rutt at 4:43 o'clock in the afternoon. The sprinting lasted for ten minutes and the scorers had a hard task keeping track of the men, as there were times when all of the twenty-two riders were on the track

sprinting lasted for ten minutes and the scorers had a hard task keeping track of the men, as there were times when all of the twenty-two riders were on the track at the same time.

Lawson held his own as long as he was on the track, but Fogler was unable to keep going as fast as the others and finally fell behind until the leaders of the sprint overhauled him for the loss of a lap.

The Danish-Italian team, Norman Anderson and Carlo Vanoni, were the worst sufferers by the sprint, as they lost two more laps, which with the one lap they had lost on Tuesday and the three laps they lost early yesterday morning put them six laps behind the leaders.

Devonovitch and Drobach also lost a lap, which put them on even terms with Anderson and Vanoni until the Russian regained the lap later.

which put them on even terms with Anderson and Vanoni until the Russian regained the lap later.

Collins and Mitten, who had lost two laps during Walthour s successful effort to regain a lap, stayed with the bunch during the late afterneon sprint.

After things quieted down it was found that Rutt and Stol, McFarland and Moraa and Hill and De Mara were tied for the lead. In the second division, one lap behind, were Walthour and Root and Palmer and Walker. Collins and Mitten were two laps behind the leaders. Calvin and Wiley were three laps behind and six laps separated Anderson and Vanoni and Devonovitch and Drobach from the leaders. Faber and Lafourcade were sixteen miles or so behind the others. Fred Hill of Boston and Walter De Mara

OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT

the militia and for general manu-uvres of the militia with the Regular army.

To Make Paper of Cotton Stalks.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Representative heppard of Texas believes that cotton

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BEER BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

of San José, Cal., have surprised even their friencia by the way they have been riding. Hill finished second to Charles H. Sten in the amateur champlonehip struggle this year and has been a professional only a couple of months. De Mara was an amateur until about a year ago, being one of the best in the West. He was very quick to get away and rode an unpaced quarter mile in 28 1-5 seconds from a standing start twice in the same night at Ogden Utah, in the spring of 1907. This record still stands and is faster than the standing start professional record for the distance. Hill is slight and nervous, while De Mara is heavy and very muscular.

Iver Lawson was officially declared out of the race at 8:59 o'clock last night, as he had been unable to secure another team mate in the four hours that had elapsed since Fogler stopped riding.

At 1:18 Teddy Devonovitch, the Russian, immediately after relieving his partner. Drobach, regained one of the six laps his team had lost during the race. The Russian-American team is now one lap ahead of Vanoni and Anderson and five laps behind the leaders.

It was cleaning day at the Garden yesterday morning and more than 2,000 persons, including many who had been there since the beginning of the race Sunday midnight, were ordered to vacate the building at 6:30 o'clock. The order came as surprise to all, for in previous races it was generally Friday or Saturday before the Garden was cleaned. A squad of Pinkerton agents and private policemen went over the building from basement to gallery and ordered every one cut. Those who entered after 2 o'clock were satisfied to go, for they had got their money's worth of sprinting within four hours of when they were told to leave. At about twenty minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning Bobby Walthour relieved his partner, Eddie Root, who had been riding for some time. Five minutes later Walthour started one of the most furious sprints ever witnessed in a six day race at the Garden, and after twenty-seven minutes of speedy riding he and Root succeed

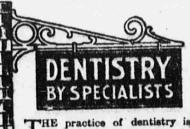
most furious sprints ever witnessed in a sixday race at the Garden, and after twentyseven minutes of speedy riding he and goot
succeeded in lapping the field and regaining
one of the laps they had previously lost in
the race.

When Walthour relieved Root he was in
about sixth place in the file of riders as they
circled the saucer shaped track. As the line
was turning into the Twenty-sixth street
stretch from Madison avenue Walthour shot
up the bank and down the stretch, and before
any of the riders were aware of it he was
half a lap in front of them. The sprint came
so sudden that even the crowd did not realize
what was doing until Root, who had stayed
at the side of the track in readiness for the
occasion, was picking up Walthour nearly
three-quarters of a lap in the lead of the
pack of ten riders. After increasing the
lead over the bunch a few more yards Root
was again relieved by Walthour, who flew
around the boards, taking the turns at such
a fast clip that his body was paraflel with the
floor of the Garden. Rider after rider the
floor of the Garden.

After Walthour passed until, amid wild
enthusiasm, he caught up to Moran, Rutt
and the other from the floor of the front
man at the streng of the floor of the ream to lose
place for the ream to fl

his lap gaining.
Wednesday is generally the day when the riders begin to feel the strain of the long grind. When some of the riders are on their wheels they look as if they were just about able to stay on their machines, but to see them in their camps they present adifferent appearance. Except for being a little drawn about the face and having their eyes inflamed they are physically as strong as before they entered in the race. Of course, some of the riders suffer from stomach trouble and other minor allments, but the severe training most of them red

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.



complex and includes six branches, each requiring skill of a different kind. No man is equally skillful in all six branches. One might as well expect a surgeon to treat astigmatism as skillfully as an oculist as to expect a mechanical dentist to fill teeth as well as an operative dentist.

In my office operative dentists do nothing but fill teeth, and mechanical dentists do nothing but make artificial teeth. Another man gives his entire time to crown and bridge work, still another to treating diseased roots and gums (including Rigg's disease) and, in short, specialists do the work in each of the six branches. If you become a patient of mine an expert in the branch your work involves (or several experts if you require work in several branches) will handle your case. But not until I have personally made an examination of your mouth and decided on the best thing to do for you and the best man or men to do it.

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ceive preparing themselves for the contest keeps them in good condition during the six days of the race. Some of the riders even improve themselves physically during the race and take on weight. When Jimmy Moran, who has been riding in contests of this sort for many years, was weighed yesterday morning the scales showed that the Chelsea milkman had gained a pound since the beginning of the race.

FOOTBALL BACK.

Swarthmore Decides to Try the Game Again After Drepping It a Season. SWARTHMORE, Pa., Dec. 9.—After one season's experiment of no intercollegiate season's experiment of no interconlegate football the students and faculty of Swarthmore College, the Swarthmore alumni athletic advisory committee and a committee representing the board of managers have unanimously decided that football may be played next fall under proper re-

taken last spring, following the general discussion of the Jeanes bequest, there was a widespread feeling that intercollegiate sports had come to be considered one of the essentials rather than an incident of college life and that football especially was too prominent a part of the affairs of the college. The action of the faculty to-day shows that the consensus of opinion of all concerned favors the return of this college sport under proper regulations.

The faculty athletic committee presented the following recommendation to the faculty to-day: The athletic committee of the faculty recommends that the students of Swarthmore College be authorized to play a limited number of games of intercollegiate football in the fall of 1909 with such colleges and under such restrictions as your committee may hereafter approve.

Forty Entries or No Grand Prize Race. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Automobile Club of

may be played next fall under proper retrictions.

When the action abolishing football was

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